BY L. V. BLUM,
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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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ADVERTISING RATES.
TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.
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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

CASUALTIES.—Captain S. C. James, 21st Regt., was killed at Drury's Bluff, on the 16th inst.

Lt. Clayton of the same Regt. was killed on the same day.

Capt L. R. Gibson, of Germanton, was killed in one of the engagements on the Rapidan.

Lt. Robt. Belo, son of E. Belo of this place, is wounded and in the hands of the enemy.

A. C. Brietz, of the 4th Texas Regt., formerly of this place, is wounded in the leg.

Webster Nading, of Winston, was wounded in hand and face.

We are indebted to Mr. Chitty for a list of killed and wounded in Co K, 49th N. C. Regiment in the fight of the 5th instant.

Killed, Corp. A. Kiger; Private A. Smith and John Reece.

Wounded, Sergt J. T. Atwood, leg; Privates Sol. Brandom D Brown, Sol. Green, John Garrison, Sol. Haithcock, L. D. Lambeth and John Laudeck, slightly: R. B. Smith, serious, but not dangerously; Jno. Fletcher and W. Spaugh slightly and fit for duty to-day, May 7th.

Wm. Smith, (an old man) and A. F. Motsinger slightly wounded in skirmish on the 10th.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—We learn that a train of cars on the S. C. Railroad, smashed up near Rock Hill. The train was partly laden with corn for this county. Messrs Pfohl and Butner, agents for our County Commissioner, were in one of the wrecked cars, but escaped unhurt. Several of the broken cars had to be unloaded, and the above named agents, after guarding the corn all night, succeeded in getting it up to Charlotte next day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

We only find the following proceedings of special interest, in the Progress:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 21st.

Mr. Grissom, from the Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, reported resolutions which will be published hereafter.

Resolutions exempting State and other officers from Conscription, passed second and third reading.

Mr. Outlaw, a bill concerning the mileage and *per diem* of the members of the General Assembly during the present session which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The bill fixes the *per diem* of each member at $30, and allows forty cents for each mile of travel.

A bill to incorporate the trustees of "the Soldiers' Orphan's Home" in the county of Forsyth. Passed 2nd and 3rd readings.

Mr. Nissen presented a memorial from the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Salem, praying the exemption from conscription of the officers of the fire company in said town. Referred.

CONGRESS.

A message from the President to the House on the 20th, in response to a resolution, if the public safety requires a continuance of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, says, the reasons given in a special message last session, exist in undiminished force. At the present juncture, especially, it requires a continuance of the suspension.

The House passed a bill increasing the pay of soldiers seven dollars per month.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of N. C., introduced resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate for peace on the basis of independence and the sovereignty of the States. Laid on the table.

Nothing else of interest.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last we have received full files of Petersburg and Richmond papers, containing more detailed accounts of the several fights around Richmond and Petersburg. Below we give a summary of the news received up to going to press on Wednesday evening. Our columns being occupied by the Governor's message, we must necessarily be brief.

So far the various engagements have resulted in nothing decisive, as the enemy has been neither routed or driven across the Rapidan; yet taking all things into consideration,—the long preparation, and the heavy force of veteran troops with which the enemy advanced, together with numerous raiding parties sent to cut off Gen Lee's communication, and which in most cases "came to grief," after cutting the principal railroads leading south from Richmond, which have again been repaired,—the recent victories over the enemy have not been altogether barren. The enemy have been terribly punished and defeated in all their assaults upon our lines, and now Grant seems to be manoeuvering for a new position, before he again hurls his recruited hordes upon Lee's gallant army, which continues to show a bold and undaunted front.

Beauregard has Butler hugging his gunboats on the James river, after defeating him near Drewry's Bluff.

In the heavy engagements on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th inst, Gen. Lee repulsed the enemy with great loss, estimated at 20,000. Our loss is said to be 2,000 men. and 16 pieces of artillery, principally from Page and Crenshaw's brigades Johnson's division. Prisoners say that Grant expresses the determination not to recross the river while he has a man left. The troops on both sides fought with unabated ardor. Gen Daniel of N. C. is reported killed, and Gen. Ramseur slightly wounded. There were about 1,500 prisoners captured during these fights. Our troops have been marching and fighting and in line of battle for 12 days, but their spirits are still fine and their resolution invincible. The aggregate losses of the enemy in these fights are estimated at 50,000, ours at 15,000. The Yankees admit a loss of 27,000 men and 10 General officers. Another account says 45,000 men and 31 General officers.

Thus far we have lost 17 General and 35 field officers killed, wounded and captured.—Grant made a new disposition of his forces on Saturday last, intended to cover Acquia Creek Railroad to facilitate the transportation of supplies.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 16, via Milford 17.—The enemy during Saturday abandoned his position on our left, requiring a new disposition of forces. This move on the part of Grant is evidently for the purpose of building up and covering the railroad in order to use it for transporting supplies.

The enemy thus far are reported to acknowledge a loss of 31 General officers and 45,000 men. The enemy left their hospitals, containing about 700 of their wounded and a few of ours, near Yellow Church on Sunday. The enemy also left a large number of unburied dead on our left, from whence they retired. No general engagement to-day, only some slight skirmishing and cannonading late this evening. The Yankee cavalry came within a mile and a half of Guinea's Station to day. The enemy also left on our front yesterday 12 caissons and 21 gun carriages, thus showing they left this part of their line hurriedly.

Large quantities of arms were left by the enemy on the battle field, which have been appropriated by our men and carried off. The army is still in high spirits.

Gen. Lee yesterday issued a congratulatory order to the troops; recurring to our success in various parts of the Confederacy, and concluding as follows: 'The heroic valor of this army, with the blessing of Almighty God, has thus far checked the advance of the principal army of the enemy and inflicted upon it heavy loss The eyes and hearts of your countrymen are turned to you with confidence, and their prayers attend you in your gallant struggle. Encouraged by the success that has been vouched to us and stimulated by the great interest that depends upon the issue, let every man resolve to endure all and brave all until, by the assistance of a just and merciful God, the enemy shall have been driven back and peace secured to our country. Continue to estimate the valor of your comrades who have fallen, and remember that it depends upon you whether they have died in vain while you have the power, under God, to defeat the last grand effort of the enemy. Strike for the independence of your native land and earn the love and gratitude of your country and the admiration of mankind."

The enemy are fortifying their lines and are evidently massing their troops.

The latest dates from the army of Northern Virginia are to May 22, as follows: there was a considerable skirmish on the 19th, on the road between Spottsylvania C. H. and Fredericksburg, and at one time our skirmishers had possession of the enemy's wagon train, but were compelled to relinquish it, after succeeding in bringing a few wagons off. The fight lasted till 2 o'clock at night and then Ewell fell back to his original position. Our loss slight.

HANOVER JUNCTION, May 22.

Grant commenced swinging round his columns on our right on Friday morning. Gen. Wilcox threw forward a number of his forces and penetrating their breastworks, found them held by skirmishers. Grant's whole army is rapidly in motion on our right flank. This necessitated counter movements on our side and an abandonment of the battle ground in front of Spottsylvania Court-House.

Latest dates (23d) represent Grant's army near Milford Depot and Bowling Green.

A fight occurred near Chester, on the Southside, Va., Railroad, on the 20th, in which we lost about 300 killed and wounded.

Gen Beauregard has driven the enemy to his entrenchments at Bermuda Hundreds and the turnpike between Richmond and Petersburg has been opened. There was, however, heavy skirmishing along our lines in that vicinity upon the morning of the 18th, and it is reported that fighting was going on all day the 18th between Petersburg and Richmond.

There is a reported landing of a force of Yankee infantry at Chaffin's bluff, ten miles east of Richmond.

THE FIGHTING NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF.—During the spirited fights which have been going on around the fortifications covering Drewry's Bluff, the spirit and gallantry of our troops were admirably displayed. On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, the enemy made an attack upon the right of our line, and charged on Kemper and Clingman, who repulsed them with comparative ease. Their loss was very heavy.

There were two desperate attacks made upon the right of our lines around Drewry's Bluff, west of the Petersburg turnpike, on Saturday night, the first occurring about dusk, the second about eight o'clock. The enemy was promptly repulsed; Corse's brigade taking the principal part, and charging them over the breastworks.—*Petersburg Express*, May 18th.

THE FIGHT ON MONDAY LAST AT DREWRY'S BLUFF.—The battle was opened on the left at 3½ o'clok by Gen. Gracies' Brigade, and soon became general. President Davis was on the field, but was not seen by many of our troops.

A large portion of Gen. Hickman's Brigade was captured, including the General and all his staff. We also captured four stands of colors. Our informant heard of sixteen pieces of artillery taken, but only saw five, viz: two 10 pounder Parrots, two 20 pounder Parrots, and one 12 pounder Napoleon.

We succeeded in turning the enemy's right flank, and getting between it and the river, at an early hour; and later in the day a vigorous attack upon the enemy's centre, by Gen. Ransom, succeeded in piercing it through, and this gave us a large number of prisoners and several pieces of cannon.

Gen Beauregard presented the Washington New Orleans Artillery with four beautiful Parrott guns, captured from the enemy, for distinguished artillery.

The enemy lined the woods with sharpshooters, and succeeded by this mode of warfare in killing and wounding at least 200 of our men. Our casualties will probably reach 800, the greater portion of them wounded. The wounds generally, we are pleased to hear, are slight.

The turnpike is now clear of the enemy, and the railroad will be immediately repaired and put in running order.—*Petersburg Express May.* 18.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Atlanta, May 18.

Our lines are continually changing to meet the development of the enemy in front by the recent flank movements on their part. The Yankee force operating against Gen Johnston has been under-estimated. It is now ascertained to be over one hundred thousand. Flank movements in force, on both wings are going on at the same time; one by Lafyette arriving at Resaca; one by Spring Place and old Federal road to East Tennessee, arriving at Cartersville. Gen Johnson has foiled every attempt to flank him, and embraced every opportunity to punish the enemy's inspection of his lines. Our casualties up to last night, were about twenty-five hundred. The Yankee 12 to fifteen thousand.

Yesterday, afternoon sharp skirmishing was going on at Four Oaks, three miles above Adairsville. The Yankees were severely punished. An attack was made at Rome by the enemy, where they were repulsed. The Yankee force on the old Federal road was reported about fifteen miles from Kingston yesterday afternoon.

Our army meets every new development of the enemy with admirable spirit They have implicit confidence in General Johnston, and no one entertaines a doubt of the final result.

FROM GEORGIA.—Johnson army has retreated 60 of the 100 miles between Dalton and Atlanta, and on Sunday evening the enemy were pressing towards Marietta, our forces having crossed the Etowah river and burnt the bridge.

The enemy, under McPherson, occupied Rome, Georgia, on Wednesday morning, our militia having fallen back, accompanied by many citizens.

The Georgia militia has been called out.

No stirring news from other points.

FOM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Mobile May 18.

Wirt Adams telegraphs the Mobile Register, from Smmit, May 17th, that he can learn nothing definite from Banks. He is at Alexandria, unable to get away. On the 11, six thousand men landed at Mrs. Ockland's plantation, and moved right back to the river to relieve Banks. The True Delta says nothing of Banks, and denies Steel's capture on the authority of members of Congress who left Little Rock on the 25th of April.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Mobile, May 18.

Authentic news has been received from Brook Haven to the 18th. Banks escaped to New Orleans with five thousand men. Alexandria surrendered to Taylor with eight thousand prisoners, twenty guns, twelve hundred mules, fifty boats, twenty six of them in running order, the rest damaged but can be repaired. Baton Rouge is evacuated, the Confederates in possession. Natchez burning; two squares gone; fire still raging. Engine and hose destroyed.

FROM THE NORTH.

The New York Daily News says:

The enormous military losses are entailing vast sums upon the Treasury: the 100,000 western reserves will require $25,000,000 and 100,000 men have already been lost at Red river, at the Rapid And, and at Chattanooga. The Administration papers admit 40,000 lost to Grant already.

The accounts from Banks are that 11,000 remain out of 60 000. The battles of Sherman had consumed 20,000, the North Carolina disasters 5000 more. We have here 115 000 men with all their material *hors du combat* This money means $100,000,000 added to the demands upon the Treasury, which with the $25,000,000 for the reserves, and $36.000.000 more added to the troops, makes $161,000,000 to be met by a destitute Treasury seriously in arrears, and with the whole amount of authorized legal tender of all descriptions nearly exhausted, while the head of the department is determined to borrow at 5 per cent, or not at all.

The News says, so far Butler has accomplished nothing, and Grant has gained no victory.

The News, says in the recent battles in Virginia, the Tribune estimates our loss thus far at forty thousand! What has since occurred it is a hopeful calculation, makes it seventy thousand! We claim a greater loss for the enemy: but call it equal, and there are one hundred and forty thousand victims immolated within seven days of indecisive battle.

The Streets were thronged, the kerchiefs waved, the shout of admiration was heard when the Ninth regiment of our city's best and bravest trampled gayly, boldly down Broadway, to fight the Abolition battle. In those full ranks were the youth, the manhood and the pride of New York. Where are they now? *Of the Ninth regiment remain four officers and fifteen men!*

Victory in the Valley of Virginia.—General Breckenridge's victory over Siegel, on Sunday, is said to have been complete. He is reported to have captured six pieces of artillery and between 300 and 400 prisoners. Nothing saved the enemy from total route but their flying precipitately across the Shenan doah river, and burning the bridge behind them.—Our losses are reported at 200. We have heard no estimate of the Yankee loss, though it must have been very heavy.

OUR LOSS IN OFFICERS.

Our loss in officers during the fighting of the last three weeks has been far greater than in any former battles, and attests the desperate nature of the struggle.

Our loss in Generals is nineteen—seven killed, ten wounded, and three captured.—The names of the killed are Stuart, Jenkins, Stafford, Jones, Julius Daniel, Gordon, of North Carolina, and Perrin, of South Carolina

Col. T. M. Garrett and Col. C. M. Avery, of this State, are reported killed; also Major J. J. Iredell, Lieut. E. S. Smedes and Lieut. W. H. Haywood of this city.

Many others have no doubt fallen, but the lists of casualties are very meagre.—*Progress.*

OBITUARY.

Slowly, from amidst the hoarse roar of the battle and the sulphurous canopy which shrouds the ensanguined field in Virginia, come tidings which fill many a Southern home with deep and unutterable grief.

Though the shouts of victory which electrify the country can never reach the dull cold ear of the brave dead who are sleeping their last sleep upon the field which their valor helped to win, yet the paeans of triumph may serve to pour a balm into stricken hearts, grieving for the friends who return no more.

Among those whom our community may justly mourn, is the lamented Capt. S. C. JAMES, who fell pierced by a stray bullet, after the repulse of the enemy at Drury's Bluff, on the morning of the 16th inst., whilst ministering to the wants of a fallen comrade. Of naturally an amiable disposition, we have reason to hope that his regular and devout attendance upon the ministrations of the sanctuary has been blessed to his eternal welfare, Having years since, after mature deliberation and a full consciousness of the importance of the step, joined the church—the rite of confirmation, we humbly believe that his immortal spirit, sanctified through grace by divine influences, has winged its upward flight from amidst the contending hosts of earth, to join the happy throng of the redeemed in Heaven.

A FRIEND.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable,
the General Assembly of North-Carolina:

Since your last adjournment, various and important changes in the situation of our affairs have occurred and many of them require legislative action at your hands.

The late act of Congress conferring power on the President of the Confederate States, to impose regulations and restrictions on commerce has given rise to such a system, on the part of the Confederate authorities, as will effectually exclude this State from importing any further supplies for the army or people. The port of Wilmington is now more effectually blockaded from within than without. The terms imposed upon ship owners being such that a heavy loss is incurred by every voyage—and notwithstanding the said act provides: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them from importing any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account,"—yet this is so construed by the government, as to compel the States to submit to the same terms as are imposed on private parties; and clearances are refused and the guns of the fortifications brought to bear upon our own vessels to compel a compliance.

Private parties importing supplies for the government, by contract, for enormous profits are not taxed by these regulations; yet the State of North Carolina, importing almost the same articles for the same purpose, is compelled to submit to them. I deem it inconsistent with the public interest to refer more particularly to our blockade-running transactions and the loss which the State will suffer on both ships and supplies on hand, if those regulations continue in force. When this is considered with the further fact, as I hold it, that the general government has no right to seize one-half or any part of the interests of a sovereign State in the vessels employed in importing her supplies (this being the terms, to which we are called upon to submit!) or to impose such regulations as will destroy instead of regulating commerce, it becomes your province to demand a repeal or modification of the act, and I respectfully and earnestly recomend that you do so. And in case Congress should decline to repeal or modify the act, I respectfully ask for directions as to what I shall do with the ships and supplies on hand. A detailed statement of these supplies together with an account as accurate as it can be, without vouchers for expedentures abroad not yet received, is herewith submitted—together with the report of Mr. John White, our special Commissioner to Europe. In reference to this gentleman, it is due to him that I should say, that I have every reason to be pleased with the skill and fidelity with which he performed the duties of his difficult mission. A report of the operations of our other Commissioner, Col. D. K. McRae, necessarily incomplete, is also submitted, and will, I believe be found equally satisfactory, and creditable to him as commissioner. In this connection I respectfully ask for the appointment of a committee to investigate all matters appertaining to the blockade-running of the State, to be paid at an early day so as to report to your present session if possible. No appropriation has been made by your honorable body to pay the current expenses of the vessels engaged in running the blockade and none will be necessary, all these expenses can be paid by selling bills, drawn on our agent in England, as being incurred in Wilmington chiefly for the expenses connected with the loading and unloading vessels, compressing cotton, &c. And they can be discharged in currency. I would suggest that you authorize the Treasurer to purchase these bills out of money in the treasury, and thus keep the sterling exchange in the treasury—which otherwise would have to be put on the general market, and be lost to the State.

Being convinced from experience that the legitimate business of my office, now four-fold greater than formerly, is sufficient to tax all my energies of mind and body and that I cannot do justice to the interest of the State in a business so complicated, as many of the transactions are carried on at such a distance, I respectfully recomended that a commission of one or more gentlemen, skilled in such business, be appointed to conduct the future operations of the State, in importing supplies, whether for the purpose of continuing the operations or winding up the business.

A report of the Adjutant General covering reports of his subordinates in the different departments is herewith submitted.

The impressment of property of citizens by officers and agents of the Confederate Government, harsh enough in itself, has become doubly so by the constant disregard of the provision of the law regulating seizures. In addition to this, the flagrant outrages committed, in every part of the country, by straggling soldiers, and other persons in the Confederate service, having no shadow of authority to impress property, has become a grievance almost intollerable. A recital of many instances of such, which have been brought to my knowledge, would shock the moral sense of the most heartless.

I have urged in vain upon the authorities of the Confederacy to check this evil, and have used every possible efforts to do so myself. But it seems to grow worse, and as the supplies of our people become more scant they feel more sensibly this unjust depriviation of their property, which reduces them almost to the verge of starvation. It must be stopped, if possible, and I earnestly recomend such action on your part as you may think best calculated to aid me in remedying the evil. My correspondence with the War Department on this subject is submitted for your consideration. I desire to call your attention specially to certain enactments of the last Congress of the Confederate States.—Among them is one extending the age of conscription from 18 to 17 and from 45 to 50 years, which force is to be organized as a State reseserve—their company officers to be elected, and the field officers appointed by the President, and all to be under his command.

In addition to the great injury to be apprehended to the agricultural interest of the country should these men be ordered into actual service, I have to remind you that it will absorb the entire militia force of the State, and would leave the Executive with no force whatsoever except State officers—a condition dangerous at once to the peace and order of the State and to its sovereignty and dignity. There can scarcely be a doubt of the inexpediency of this act as to this State; since the same men with the exception of boys from 17 to 18 are now very thoroughly organized as Home Guards under State authority, and have been heretofore and would be again promptly turned out in case of great public danger. Grave doubts are also entertained of its constitutionality; the forces raised under it being to all intents and purposes militia, the control of which cannot be legally taken from the Executive of the State Government—at least so far as the appointment and commissioning of officers is concerned. Should you, however in the absence of a judicial decision as to the constitutionality of the act, decline to take the responsibility of refusing assent to it, there will be an indispensable necessity of your constituting some militia for the preservation of the law and order in State—by extending the age of service in the militia, and by some new organization of the remnants of the Militia and Home Guard organizations; otherwise I shall have on my hands the officers of two distinct organizations, powerless, for the want of men. In this connection I would mention that the same act of Congress has again conferred upon me, without reference to the Legislature, the power to claim the exemption of such State officers as I may deem necessary for the due administration of the laws. Not wishing to take so important a responsibility upon my shoulders without consulting the Representatives of the people, I have so far claimed the exemption of all civil and military officers of the State together with the indispensible employees of the different departments of the State government as enumerated by your body at its late extra session. And I now respectfully ask that you indicate to me by resolution, what persons you regard as proper subjects for exemption.

I have taken the ground that exemption of State officers from conscription into the Confederate service is not by favor of Congress but is a matter of right inherent in a sovereign State, and that for the same reason the State has an indisputable right to the service of laborers, and other persons who are necessarily in her employ, though they be not officers within the meaning of the acts of Congress.—Should you again agree with me in this opinion, I would be happy to be sustained by a resolution to that effect.

Should you conclude to combine the Home Guard and Militia organizations, I recommend that the latter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to see the militia abolished, and its organization destroyed. It is the ancient and time honored military institution of the State, her main dependence, in ordinary times, for the suppression of rebellion and repelling of invasion, and though shorn of its strength by the raising of great armies, and despite its many short comings, it has been of great service both to the State and Confederacy during this war.

Among the acts of Congress referred to, that which has suspended the privilege of habeas corpus has most thoroughly aroused public attention. Neither the losses incurred by the radical and sudden changes in the currency, nor the conscription of the principals of substitutes, nor the extension of it to such an age, and upon such terms as to place the industrial pursuits of the country at the feet of the President, nor the heavy burthens of taxation—none of these, nor all of them together have awakened the public feeling so much as the withdrawal of this time honored and blood-bought guard of personal freedom from the people in times when it is most needed for their protection. It is true that our forefathers assumed, and this generation has conceded, that in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may sometime require its suspension and, therefore, we have conferred on Congress the power of suspension in such cases, when the public safety may require it. Nor can it be doubted that the power authorized to suspend is the sole power entitled to judge of the necessity for the act, and if the late statute had merely prohibited out and out the use of the writ for the time specified, there could be no complaint against its constitutionality, however ill timed and unnecessary may have been the exercise of a rigor so great. But I have been as unable to see, in the times, any necessity for denying the writ, as I am to recognize in the law the constitutional exercise of the favor that is granted. Concurring in the doctrine that the protection against the abuse of the constitution of the Confederate States either by usurpation of powers or oppression use of such as are granted, is to be found in the responsibility of Congress to the people, ensured by their short terms of office and the reserved right of each State, to resume the powers delegated to the Confederate government, whenever in her judgment they are perverted to the injury or oppression of the people, I deem it a duty devolved on the State, through her proper organs, to make known to that government her complaints and to insist upon a redress of her grievances.—Under this idea of duty, and in a spirit of regard for the government of our adoption, I deem it incumbent to present my objections against the late act.

It is declared in the preamble that "the President has asked for the suspension, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render a suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection." Therefore it is enacted that the writ shall be suspended as to "the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans. Mississippi military department."

The statue proceeds to classify under thirteen heads a very great number of acts, of which, if a man be accused, shall be deprived of the benefit of the writ; and among them the act of attempting to "avoid military service." To prevent the outrage which may be perpetrated on an innocent man not subject to military service for merely attempting "to avoid military service, unlawfully demanded, it is provided that "in case of palatable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party," and "the subordinate shall be dismissed from office."

And as a general protection of the citizens against abuses, under the act, it is provided, that "the President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in due course of law."

And, finally it is enacted that "no military or other officer shall be compelled in answer to any writ of habeas corpus to appear in person or to return the body of any person detained by the authority of the President, Secretary of War' &c., "but upon the certificate under oath of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him for any of the causes specified in the act under said authority, further proceedings under the writ shall immediately cease."

In order to ascertain whether the enactment is within the powers delegated, it is proper to keep in mind what are the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and we shall be sure to know what can be affected constitutionally, by a suspension of it. This writ is the offspring of the love of liberty, and has been in use for ages by our ancestors and ourselves, as the hand maid of freedom. Its use is to have enquiry made according to the rules of law of the causes why persons are restrained of their civil freedom. If upon enquiry by the proper authority, there be no cause for detention, the person, is set at liberty. If there be cause he is remanded for further detention or allowed to go at large upon bail. Now, these are all the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. The writ finds no place for action until after the persons is arrested. So that if there be any privileges or securities to the person attending the mode of arrest, these are not the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, but exist independently of them. And it is therefore clear that a power to suspend the privileges of the writ is not a power to suspend the privileges secured in forms attending the mode of arrest. They are too distinct to be confounded by any species of sophistry, and this distinction is plainly and notably observed in the bill to suspend the writ, passed through the Senate in Janury, 1807, which suspended it only when the person may have been "charged on oath" and arrested by virtue of "a warrant." The writ was as effectually suspended by that bill as by this act, and the Constitutional securities attending the mode of arrest, were left untouched and unimpaired. It may be then regarded as settled trouth, that the suspension of the writ is no suspension of the Constitutional forms prescribed for arrest, and that Congress has no power, express or implied, to suspend any other guarantee of civil liberty proved in the Constitution besides those secured by the writ alone. Notwithstanding this, the late act has strode over some of the most important guards of civil liberty, as if an express power had been conferred on Congress to suspend them likewise.—Thus, while by paragraph 8, sec. 9, it is allowed Congress to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in the immergencies mentioned, it is by the same section, paragraph 15, in the most emphatic terms declared that "No warrant issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the person to be seized."—And by paragraph 16, that "no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law"— that is, "law in its regular course of administration, through courts of justice," (1 Kent's Com. Sec, 24, paragraphs 13—14.) The begining of this due process is first the charge on oath and the next step is the warrant describing the person to be seized. The third is the arrest, and until this takes place the habeas corpus has no status, and cannot possiby have any. At this point the writ springs into being, if not denied, and as here only its aid can be sought for the first time, so here for the first time can its privilege be derived. Yet the act involves with its suspension a suspension of the distinct and independent provisions which guard the citizen against a false charge and the dangers of a general warrant.

In my judgment Congress had the same power to suspend every other guard to civil liberty to be found in the Constitution—the same to deprive the citizens of the guaranty that he should not be held to answer for a capital crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury—that he should not be compelled to be a witness against himself—that he should have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, and a trial in the district in which the crime shall have been committed.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is peculiar to the English people and ourselves. And a complete illustration of the operation of a suspension of its privileges will be seen by supposing that it had no existence here. In such case no provision would have been found for its suspension. But the clause requiring a charge of crime to be made on oath and warrant to describe the person to be seized would have been not only very proper, but the more necessary to be inserted These could not have been legally disturbed by Congress, and any legislation disturbing them had been mere usurpation and void.

Such is the general view I have taken of the act as it is supposed to relate *to crimes*. But the statute is construed to reach cases involving no offence whatever, legal or moral; and though there is some difference of opinion upon the question whether ¶5 of §1, embraces the case of a citizen not liable to military duty, who neither flies nor resists, but simply appeals or tries to appeal to the constitutional repositors of the law for a decision upon his rights; yet there is too much reason to believe that the language is susceptible of the interpretation that it does include such persons; and such is the interpretation put upon it by the military authorities. And as the suspension was asked by the President, it is but just to infer that it was drawn to suit him, and his exposition carries the intended meaning of the paragraph.

I am unable to see any reason consistent with a free and civilized government provided with a judiciary as a great and independent branch of its composition, for suspending the habeas corpus in cases which involve no evasion or attempt to evade military service that is due, but which merely asks when honest opinions differ to have the point settled by those tribunals which settle all matters of controversy between citizen and citizen and a citizen and his government. If a citizen owe not any military service to the government, he has as much right to refuse to render it, when wrongfully claimed of him, as he has to refuse to pay a debt to the government wrongfully claimed of him; and if in both cases, he stands fairly up and submits to an investigation of the question before those tribunals learned in such matters and appointed because of their fitness and skill, it would be just as reasonable to suspend the writ in the alleged debt of money as in the case of alleged debt for service. This course might, and likely would, hasten the payment of a debt just or unjust, and so it may serve to put men in the army exempt by the laws of the land.

There is no instance of a suspension at any time of the writ, or privileges of the writ, if there be any difference between them, for any other cause, either in England or America.—Many suspensions of the privileges of the writ occurred in England between the passage of the habeas corpus act and the Revolution, running through a period of almost a century, and they all empowered the King either to *apprehend and detain, or to secure and detain without bail*, such persons as *are suspected of conspiracy* against the King and his government.

There was a British act in 1777, which denied the writ to "persons taken in the act of high treason, committed in any of the colonies, or on the high seas, or in the act of piracy, or who were charged with or suspected of any of those crimes." (Hurd. 132.)

The other suspensions in England after our revolution commenced during the storms of the at intervals till 1806. They are of the same French Revolution those before, and affected those charged were charged with conspiring against the King and his government. The suspension during Shay's rebellion extended to crime or suspected crime. The attempted suspension in 1807 was confined to persons charged "with treason or other high crimes or misdemeanor, endangering the peace, safety or neutrality of the United States." The idea cannot be entertained for a moment that the power of suspending the writ was granted for any such purpose as that of depriving a citizen of the privilege of a legal enquiry into his obligation to perform military service in order to fill the army with soldiers. If such power exist the sovreignty of the States is at the mercy of the Confederate Government. Where lies the relief of the entire body of the State officers? By this act it is deposited with the President alone! His officers alone can give the discharge—Confederate officers chosen even without the consent of the Senate, and removed at will. The appropriate tribunals are entirely overlooked; the State Judges are thrust aside without ceremoney, and even the Confederate Judge, who holds his office during good behavior, is ignored, an in their room is placed an officer who lives on the breath of the Confederate Executive. If the State officers are not put into the army under such power in the Executive, it is because the incumbent does not will it; and when the rights of a State shall exist by such a courtesy, they will cease to have any existence at all. It is hard to divine a sufficient reason for displacing the civil tribunals already established, and substituting others so dependent upon the Executive for their existence.—The assurance of public men, that the power will not be abused, can never remove the fears of freemen, who rely only upon written constitutions to protect their liberties. History is too full of wrong to allow them to forget for a moment that *eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.*

It is manifest that the act contemplates that the military shall be invested will full powers to arrest any person, who may be suspected of any of the vague and ill preferred charges mentioned; and such is the interpretation put on it by the general orders of Adjutant General Cooper, thus suspending the civil authorities throughout the land, and it is equally clear that it also contemplates that the order of the President for the arresting and detaining citizens shall be a general order to arrest and detain all such as may come within the category of suspected persons—without naming or describing the individual—and each military officer who may be deputed for that purpose will be invested with a perfect discretion over the liberty of every citizen in the land. In substance and effect the President is intended to be empowered with authority to fill the land with military deputies who may seize any citizen without warrant or oath of probable cause, under a general warrant from the President to arrest all suspected persons. Such a warrant is without precedent in England for the last hundred years and during the entire century past has been fobidden, denounced and declared void.

In my judgment the President is vested by the Confederate Constiiution with no part of the judicial authority, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service under his orders. If he is vested with a particle of civil judicial jurisdiction, where is the grant of it, and how far does it extend? If he has the power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a civilian suspected of violating a law of the Confederate States, he may make it returnable and examinable before himself, and order a discharge or require a bail It is certain that the mere suspension of the writ of habeas corpus does not invest the President with the powers of a civil judicial magistrate; and if it could have that effect it could not give him that authority while discharging his judicial jurisdiction to lay aside the restraints imposed upon the other judges.

The course adopted by the administration of allowing the writ of habeas corpus to issue, and of forthwith checking the action of the judge and suspending all his further proceedings *ad libitum*, to await the reports of military officers having custody of the petitioner to their superiors, and finally subjecting the case to the decision of the War Department in derogation of civil authority, is humiliating to the independent character of the judiciary, and tends to the great danger of liberty, to familiarize the people with a military supremacy.

It must be remembered, however, that these are merely my opinions. The Supreme Court, which alone has the power to decide upon the constitutionality of the law, has not yet spoken. When it does speak, we must give heed to its voice, so long as the law remains on our statute books. But whether for constitutional reasons or reasons of mere policy, the people have a right to demand the repeal of any obnoxious law. On both grounds I recommend that you urge Congress to repeal the act suspending the privilege of habeas corpus, or should you concur in the judgment of Congress, that a suspension is required by the exigencies of the times, that it should at least be modified and stripped of its unconstitutional or (at least) obnoxious features.

My opinion on this subject is well known.—In the first message I had the honor to send to your body, in 1862, speaking of the then existing act authorizing the suspension of the writ, I used the following language: "I have not seen an official copy of this act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State, with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would, in my opinion, be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme," &c.

There is nothing of this that I am desirous of taking away or adding to. My earnest remonstrance against the passage of the present act is herewith transmitted, together with divers other letters to the Confederate authorities in relation to the execution of the civil laws, rights of the people, &c, and which will convince you, I trust, that I have been equally zealous to guard against the inner as well as the outer dangers which threaten us

Many recurring dangers of serious conflict with the Confederate government, especially in relation to the seizure of principles of substitutes after discharge by a judge, have been upon me since your session. They would tunately avoided however; but have had the would have been easy compliance. Court. I greatly regret assistance of a Supreme not see proper to comply with great that your recommendation, when you were last in my view, to authorize some one to convene that body in cases of great importance, and which admit of no delay. I can but repeat it now, for many obvious reasons.

Nor have I mid all the embarrasments and perplexities of the situation, been unmindful of the great object of all our blood and suffering—peace, or neglectful of all proper and honorable efforts to obtain it—knowing the great desire of our people to save the precious blood of their children, if by any possibility an opening might be made for the statesman to supercede the soldier, I approached the President on the first opportunity presented by the cessation of hostilities last winter, and urged him to appoint commissioners and try what might be done by negotiations. I had little hope, indeed, of those commissioners being received by the government of our enemy, but I thought it our duty, for humanity's sake, to make the effort and convince our own suffering people that their government was tender of their lives and property and happiness.

My letter to the President last December and his reply are sent herewith for your information.

I respectfully recommend that you, as the representatives of the people of North Carolina, should lay down what you would consider a fair basis of peace and call upon our Representatives in Congress, and those to whom is committed the power of making treaties, by the Constitution, to neglect no fitting opportunity of offering such to the enemy. These terms in my judgment should be nothing less than the independence of those States, whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

I presume that no honorable man or patriot could think of anything less than independence. Less would be subjugation, ruinous and dishonorable. Nobody at the North thinks of reconstruction, simply because it is impossible. With a constitution torn into shreds, with slavery abolished, with our property confiscated and ourselves and our children reduced to beggary, our slaves put in possession of our lands, and invested with equal rights, social and political, and a great gulph yawning between the North and the South, filled with the blood of our murdered sons, and its waves laden with the debris of our ruined homes, how can there be any reconstruction with the authors of these evils, or how can it be desirable if it were possible? Lincoln himself says it is not possible—so does Mr. Fillmore, a man whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenths of their orators and presses The only terms ever offered us contained in Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation, were so degrading in matter and insulting in manner, and addressed not to the authorities, Confederate or State, of the South, but to individuals, who by the very act of accepting its terms would make of themselves the vilest of mankind.

I cannot too earnestly warn you, gentlemen, and the country against the great danger of these insidious attempts of the enemy to seduce our people into treating with him for peace, individually or by the formation of spurious States or parts of States. Indeed I might add, that I look upon any attempts to treat for peace, other than through the regular channels provided by our constitution, so long as our government is maintained, as almost equally dangerous. It is the real peril of the hour.—The long continuance and bloody character of the war, have so exhausted the patience of our suffering people that many of them are in a condition to listen to terms of peace, without duly considering what the results would be, or how they are to be acquired An example of this great danger is to be found in the attempt of the British ministry in 1778 to seduce the loyalty of our forefathers, from the cause of independence, by sending peace commissioners to the colonies with the propositions contained in Lord North's "conciliating bills." These bills proposed to abolish the taxation whatever upon the colonies except what might be necessary for the convenience of commerce—the nett proceeds of which were to go to the use of the colonies, to suspend the operations of all obnoxious statutes in reference to said colonies passed since 1768, and authorized these commissioners to pardon all such persons as they saw proper and to treat with "the existing governments or individuals." Here almost all the principle matters of dispute were conceded; but our fathers had an organized government and had set their hearts on independence. Yet the terms offered were so fair, that but for the firmness and wisdom of the great and good George Washington, and the unflinching patriotism of Congress, the fate of this continent might have been changed; so great was the weariness of the people and so gloomy were the prospects—The danger of allowing commissioners to address themselves to anybody but Congress was so great as well as such a violation of the laws of of war and international courtesy, that that body after promptly rejecting the propositions and declaring that "the only solid proof" of a disposition on the part of the crown to make an honorable peace with the colonies, "would be an explicit acknowledgement of the independence of these States or the withdrawal of the fleets and armies"—went on solemnly to declare the measure "to be contrary to the law of nations, and utterly subversive of that confidence which could alone maintain those means which had been invented to alleviate the horrors of war; and that, therefore, the persons employed to distribute such papers were not entitled to the protection of the flag."

General Washington was so astonished and indignant, that on its first appearing, he was induced to regard it as a forgery, and in a letter to the President of Congress, he used the following language, remarkable for its severity, coming from him: "The enclosed draft of a bill was brought to Headquarters yesterday afternoon by a gentleman, who informed me that a large cargo of them had just been sent out of Philadelphia. Whether this insidious procceding is genuine and imported in the packets, or contrived in Philadelphia, is a point undetermined and immaterial; but it is certainly founded in principles of the most wicked, diabolical baseness, and meant to poison the minds of the people, and detach the wavering at least from our cause." And again: "The necessity of putting the army on a respectable footing both as to numbers and constitution, is now become more essential than ever. The enemy are beginning to play a game more dangerous than their efforts by arms (though these will not be remitted in the smallest degree) which threatens a fatal blow to the independence of America, and of course her liberties They are endeavoring to ensnare the people by specious allurements of peace. It is not improbable they have had such abundant cause to be tired of the war, that they may be induced to regard the terms which they offer, which though far short of our pretensions, will be extremely flattering to minds that do not penetrate far into political consequences; but whether they are sincere or not, they may be equally destructive; for to discerning men nothing can be more evident than that a peace on the principles of dependence, however limited after what has happened, would be to the last degree dishonorable and ruinous. * * * *

It is doubtful whether many of our friends might not incline to an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, rather than persevere in a contest for independence.

If this is the case it must surely be the truest policy to strengthen the army and place it upon a substantial footing. This will conduce to inspire the country with confidence; * * * and if a treaty should be deemed expedient will put it in their power to insist upon better terms than they could otherwise expect."

By such timely counsel did the great Washington sustain the cause of independence—buoying up the hopes of our ancestors and laboring to meet the insidious attempts of the British to decoy them into the dangers of seeking a peace by irregular and revolutionary methods Again, in another letter to the same person, he says: "It seems to me nothing short of independence can possibly do.—The injuries we have received from Britain can never be forgotten, and a peace upon other terms would be the source of perpetual feud and animosity." The civilized world, wherever liberty is worshipped, has with one voice thanked God for the gift of Washington—should we, his countrymen—the recipients of the blessings of his wisdom and valor, refuse to heed his warning voice!

Strange as it may seem, those "specious allurements of peace," described and denounced by Gen. Washington, have not been presented by the enemy. We are trying to delude ourselves. So great is the hostility and so furious the fanaticism of the dominant party at the North that they have not even offered us terms that could be regarded by the most wavering as "alluring." Lincoln's proclamation is so grossly outrageous and so repugnant to our every idea of liberty, property and honor as to ensure the rejection of the terms it holds out, while it adds weight and gives a tone of truth to the often repeated assertions of their public men and presses, that they want no compromise, but will only be content with our subjugation. If our enemy were really willing under any circumstances, to compromise with us short of our absolute submission, they would certainly say so—and their to those whom they know to be authorized to entertain their propositions. The insidious attempts to induce separate, individual or State action, proves this conclusively, and can have no other intention than to plunge us into civil war and so subjugate us beyond redemption. How strange then to think, as some of our people honestly do, that the very plan proposed by the enemy for our destruction, is the best way to secure speedy and honorable peace! I respectfully submit that my plan based upon the wisdom and patriotism of Washington and the universal teaching of history—to strengthen and sustain the army, and negotiate through the proper channels—is the safer and the better one.

It seems to me the safe, true and conservative path through all our troubles, lies in guarding alike against the destruction of law and liberty on the one hand, and the impotence of the people under the burdens of war, on the other, while with both hands, and with all our strength and hearts and souls we uphold and maintain those, who even as I write, are battling and bleeding for the rights and independence of their country. I confess I am not of those who seem to think the greatest danger to our rights and liberties is from our own people and our own government. While struggling to resist the invisible tendencies of revolution to destroy civil freedom at home, I cannot forget that the danger from without threatens the destruction of everything. That there comes from the North a rank and bloody despotism, fierce and fanatical, gorry with our people's blood and blackened by the smoke of their burning houses, with hordes of armed slaves threatening to complete the demoniac work of destroying, and panting to convert the ploughshares of the plowshare and solitude over our razed cities, and in whose train all the forms of law, constitutions, free governments, home, property, all, go down to rise no more till God shall implant in the bosoms of a future generation the principles of liberty and love of peace, which this, in its madness, has cast off.

In addition to the many brilliant victories which have crowned our arms this spring in all parts of the Confederacy, I have the sincere pleasure to congratulate you upon the very splendid success of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the re capture of the towns of Plymouth and Washington, and the rescue of a considerable portion of our territory from the enemy. This is the more gratifying because it was accomplished by troops under the command of two distinguished sons of North Carolina, Brigadier, now Major General Hoke, commanding the land forces, and Commander Cook, with the steam-ram Albemarle. I doubt not that you will see the propriety of rendering suitable thanks to those gallant officers and the brave officers and men under their command, for the conspicuous heroism which has been rewarded by such splendid results.—We cordially and gladly welcome back our fellow citizens of that region, thus rescued from the enemy, to the embraces of their mother State, and thank them for their steadfast adherence to our cause under the tyranny and oppression of our foe. Indeed it is gratifying to observe the very great loyalty and patriotism of that whole portion of our State within or contiguous to the enemy's lines; which has been alike subjected to his blandishments and his ravages. May the day speedily come when our jurisdiction shall again extend to the sands of the Atlantic.

Several other matters, which I deem it unnecessary to specify, will thrust themselves upon your attention.

In regard to financial matters, the interesting report of the Public Treasurer is so full and complete that I am content merely to refer you to it, confident that I could not improve upon any of his suggestions, which I, in the main, endorse.

The poor, especially the indigent families of our soldiers, still demand our care. It is justly conceded that when they are not able to support themselves the State should support them in the absence of their natural protectors. I cannot however, make any specific recommendation for their further relief, but should any plan occur to your superior wisdom, I doubt not but you will promptly act upon it It will be very difficult for many of them to them to struggle through till harvest, especially in some of the counties of the west, which have been proyed upon alike by friend and foe

Trusting that harmony will prevail in your counsels, and that much good may, under God result to the country therefrom, I close my message with an expression of readiness to cooperate with you—should it lie in my power in the execution of the labors devolving upon you.

Z. B. VANCE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
May 17th, 1854.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.—Not a thousand miles from here, the following incident occurred:

An old gentleman very politely invited several officers to hear his daughters play on the piano and sing. The invitation was accepted and the officers highly entertained. Presently a couple of privates presented themselves at the door, but were very coolly bade good evening, and no seats being offered the privates, fighting men, withdrew. A spectator of the whole affair suggested to them if they would get an officer's coat it would pass them easily and they could make the trip without any trouble. One of the privates who had been so shabbily treated asked one of the lieutenants the loan of his coat for a few minutes. The coat was willingly loaned.

The private, with the lieutenant's coat returned, and—who for a moment would doubt it?—was most cordially welcomed in and a chair handed him, and he very pressingly and cordially invited to be seated. The private listened to the singing and playing of several pieces, then, arising begged the ladies would excuse him, as he had on his lieutenant's coat, and his lieutenant being outside in his shirt sleeves, he did not wish to keep him waiting. Imagine the young ladies feelings!—*Selma Dispatch.*

A CARD.

The undersigned desires to return his heartfelt thanks for the kind and hospitable manner in which he was entertained by the citizens of Winston, especially by F. L. Gorrell, Esq., whose uninterrupted kindness will always be cherished with the liveliest gratitude. To the ladies, God bless them, words are inadequate to express his thanks for many favors received at their hands, rendering his stay for the village one of most pleasant periods of his life.

P. BARNWELL,
of Co. B., Phillip's (Ga.) Legion.
May 19th, 1863. 4-1t.

New Advertisements

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Winston, on the 19th of May, a COW, ten or twelve years old, of a brindle colour, with white on the back and on the belly; has sharp horns. No other marks recollected. She will weigh about 30 lbs to the quarter. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the cow to me, and FIVE DOLLARS for information where I can get her.

JOSEPH REID.

May 26, 1864. 4-tf.

To District Agents.

TAKE FIVE DOLLAR BILLS from the Soldier's families in payment for Cards, or Provisions without discounting them, until you hear from me again in Court week.

E. A. VOGLER
County Commissioner of Forsyth Co. N. C.
Salem N. C., May 24, 1864.

List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N C, May 15th, 1864.

Miss Sen a Josie Anthony,	Miss Nancy Johnson,
Miss Eliza J. Alberty,	T. H. Meyer.
Mrs. Paulina Brewer,	Miss Louisa Noll,
Miss Margaret Bottoms,	Mrs. Emoline Patterson,
John Barrod,	Mrs. Susan Painter,
Mrs. H. J. Clark.	John Willis, servant of Dr. Patterson.
Miss Mary E. Callands,	J. H. Renick.
John M. Cloud,	Miss Mollie Smoot,
J. F. Delap,	Mrs. Eliza S. Simpson,
Willie H. Foy,	Miss Jodie Swaim,
Daniel Grubb,	Miss Anna Steward,
Miss Caroline F. Humphries,	Dr. F. G. Smith,
Mrs. Mary Jane Haley,	Mrs. Eliza Teague,
J. H. Huslip,	Miss Salena Walraven,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1864.

WINSTON LODGE, A. F. M., No. 167, will publicly celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th of June next. An oration will be delivered by Rev. J. W. Jenkins. Members of neighboring Lodges, transient brethren, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

ISAAC GIBSON, W. M. P. T.
W. P. SWAIM, Secretary.

Stop the Rogue.

STOLEN from my stable, on the night of the 25th ult., a dark iron-grey mare, 4 years old, dark tail, with some white hairs, heavy black mane, the foretop black and cut about even with the eyes; all her feet and legs black, a saddle mark on back and slightly marked by saddle on each side; a small star in forehead; newly shod before, not behind; her fore hoofs were very much worn before shoeing. She is about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has shown 2 or 3 inches in height yet to grow; stands well and holds her head low. The mark on the back is the effect of a sore made by saddle and is now well.

I will give a reward of $200 on delivery of said mare to me, or $500 for her together with the thief.

S. S. B. SMITH.
Thompsonville, N. C., April 27th, 1864. 1-4t

Chief Enrolling Office, 6th Cong. Dist.

GREENSBORO' April 6th, 1864.

In compliance with orders recently received from Headquarters of Conscription, the undersigned Chairman of the Examining Board, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of conscripts in the several counties, as follows:

67th Reg't at Greensboro' Guilford county, May 2d 3d 4th and 5th.
68th Reg't at Greensboro' Guilford county, May 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th.
48th Reg't at Graham, Alamance county, May 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th.
44th Reg't at Roxboro, Person county, May 16th 17th 18th 19th.
Yanceyville, Caswell county, May 21st, 23rd, 24th 25th.
69th Reg't at Wentworth, Rockingham county, May 27th, 28th 30th 31st
70th Reg't at Wentworth, Rockingham county, June, 1st. 2nd, 3rd, 4th.
72d Reg't Danbury, Stokes county, June 6th 7th, 8th 9th.
71st Reg't, at Winston, Forsyth county, June 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th.
121st Reg't, at Winston, Forsyth county, June 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th.

All exempt ons heretofore granted will be revised under instruction from Bureau of Conscription.

P. SNOWDEN,
Chm'n. Ex. Board, 6th Cong. Dist.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th CONG. DIST.
GREENSBORO, April 6th, 1864.

In accordance with Circular No. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., of date March 28th, 1854, county enrolling officers will enroll all white males between the ages of 17 and 50 within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places.

All persons failing to report at the time appointed will, unless satisfactory reasons for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the general service with the class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled; if previously enrolled they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemption.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Board or otherwise from any cause whatever will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidence of their claims of exemption for the purpose of having said exemption revised. County enrolling officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete. Only one-fourth of any regiment will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and one fourth each succeeding day.

Under Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, March 19, 1864, Enrolling officers are required to enroll all male free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50 years. These free persons of color will be brought before the Medical Examining Board on the afternoon of the last day of enrollment in each Militia Regiment.

J. A. BARNETT, Captain.
Chief Enrolling Officer, 6th Cong. Dist., N. C.

In compliance with the above notice, commanding officers of the 71st and 121st Regt's N. C. Militia, will prepare

1st. A roll of all white male persons between the ages of 17 and 18.
2nd. A roll of all white male persons between the ages of 45 and 50,
3d. A roll of all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45.
4th. A roll of all male free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50.

Each of the above rolls must be made out in alphabetical form.

Persons embraced between the ages of 18 and 45 who expect to make application for detail or exemption are required to present their claims on or before the 15th of May.

Free persons of color embraced in the above call, can make application for exemption under the same rules prescribed for white persons.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Lt. & A Enrolling Officer for Forsyth Co.
May, 12, 1864. 2-4t

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE,
WINSTON, Forsyth County, May 17th, 1864.

All Plaintiffs, Attorneys, Witnesses and others to whose use money has been paid by the Sheriff on orders into this office, are hereby notified that they apply to me for it on or before the 30th day of June next, or they will be paid only in the old issue of Confederate currency, at par. I will attend at the office each Saturday in June to pay all persons having claims.

JOHN BLACBURN, C. S. C.
May 19, 1864 -6t.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Equity. Filed Spring Term, 1864.

George K. Hendricks and wife Mary, and others, plaintiffs
vs.
George H. Young, Executor of Thomas Voss, deceased, Thomas Voss, Calvin Voss, Yancy Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sally, Benjamin Voss, Nancy Boothe, William Hicks and wife Mary, Hezekiah Brown and wife Nancy, Wyatt Dalton and wife Sarah and John P. Voss, defendants.

Bill for an Injunction and account, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, on affidavit, that the above defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Forsyth at the court-house in Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, this 20th day of April, A.D. 1864. D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
May. 5, 1864. 1-6t.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH IN THE CITY of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
1-1m.] Surgeon General North Carolina.

NOTICE.

THE Conservatives of this County are requested to assemble in their respective Militia Captain's Districts, on the second Saturday in May for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a County Convention to be held at the Court-house in Winston on the 4th Saturday in May, to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature. It is suggested that each district appoint five delegates.

This is a matter of much importance to the people of Forsyth, and it is earnestly hoped that all true Conservatives will attend. The people generally are invited to meet at the Court-house.

MANY CITIZENS.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders in the Forsyth Slave Company will meet at the Court House in Winston, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday of June Court week, being June 11th, 1864.

SAM'L. MARTIN, Agent.
May 19-4t

To the People of North Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do everything in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace

March 4-te. W. W. HOLDEN.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN FOR 1864.

On the third Monday, being the 18th day of April instant, the Board of Superintendents met in the County Court Clerk's office, according to law, and made the following appointments of Committeemen in the several School districts for the ensuing year. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time, the law requires them to make return to the Chairman the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of 6 and 21 years. The State Superintendent requests them also to make a return of all Deaf, Mutes and Blind, if there are any between those ages in their districts. They are also requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

Districts.	Committeemen.
No. 1.	Ransom Phipps, J D Payne, Wm Clinard.
2.	J S Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3.	S Hester, John Lowry, A Dalziggins.
4.	S Preston Joel Fulton, F J Fyle.
5.	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, Jacob Crim.
6.	W Gibbons, Pinckney Stafford, J Shields.
7.	Peter Hasten, J Hedgecock, J W Adkins.
8.	P Kerner, G W Wilson, J Huff.
9.	Solomon Teague, T C Dean, Jesse Young.
10.	N D Sullivan, Tyre Carter, Geo Borum.
11.	A Steward, EJ Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12.	Al. Thomas, B Gimble, John Nading.
13.	Henry Reed, J H Teague, Geo Hege, Jr.
14.	Moses Swaim, Sam'l Weaver, R L Masten.
15.	H D Swaim. Alexander Hall, J I Niesen.
16.	H Kinnamon, A Nicholson, H Albertson.
17.	J P Crews, N Gurley, Joseph Crews, Jr.
18.	W Marshall, J W Morris, S S Clemmons.
19.	Hardin Haslip, B Crews, T M Marshall.
20.	S H Laugenour, J M Stafford, W L Swaim.
21.	Levi Spach, T Gimble, Norman Faw.
22.	C D Sides, Dan't Reich, Amos Faw.
23.	G W Burke, Wm Ebert, F Burkhart.
24.	N S Cook, Calvin Miller, Wm Barrow.
25.	G H Ronegar, A Bevil, Peter Fetter.
26.	J E Ogburn, R Walker, James Crews.
27.	Tandy Marshall, W McMillan, M J Crews.
28.	J Guthrie, Em't Perrill, E Marshall.
29.	Sol Vogler, J Boyer, John Harper.
30.	John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31.	Thos Spach, Nash'l Ketner, John Crater.
32.	C H Hauser, Jno Rank, Henry Livengood.
33.	Wm Flynt, J H Shore, Henry Shouse.
34.	F Flynt, I Moser, T H Bodenhamer.
35.	J Blackburn, Thos Craft, Davis Riding.
36.	N Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37.	Thos Shults, David Saouse, A Transou.
38.	T B Lash, T C Johnson, N. B. Beich
39.	L H Love, H W Kiger, Ezekiel Petree.
40.	H Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41.	W B Snipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42.	W Gosiin, H R Lehman, P Mock.
43.	Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Jos Vogler.
44.	James Reed, John Spease, J A Shore.
45.	W Payne, H Flynn, J H Randleman.
46.	W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47.	James Crim, D Powers, George Miller.
48.	T F Keehln, J D Siewers, T F Crist.
49.	N. F. Sullivan, J H Moser, F Morris.
50.	W A Bulejack, D Painedexter, J H Rauns
51.	Henry Eagle, G Shouse, W Clayton.
52.	Isaac Morris, W Campbell, W W Fraze.
53.	Daniel Spach, Sen., Christian Forrest.

J. BANNER,
Clerk, Forsyth to R. S.

Winston, April 19th, 1864. 52-1w.

Sentinel publish four weeks and charge Chairman Board Superintendents.

WANTED, BACON OR LARD FOR THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WOULD CALL UPON ALL THOSE CITIZENS of this county who can possibly spare BACON or LARD, to sell the same to me for the use of the soldiers' families. I confidently hope to be able to furnish them all with bread, but you are aware that the order allowing us to keep the tithe of bacon was revoked as the army was in great need of it. The beef which I purchased and packed is now all distributed.

Shall the soldiers' wives and children sit down day after day to dry bread without any meat whilst there is any to spare? From the Assessor's lists, as well as from the observations of some of the soldiers' wives, I have reason to know that some persons could readily spare and have enough left for themselves. Such persons refusing to sell for Confederate money and demanding two or three prices in gold and silver from poor soldiers' wives, may find themselves compelled to take that currency and receive a less price than I would now pay them, for the soldiers' families must be fed. I do hope that no such measures need be adopted, but that the mere notice, that it is absolutely needed for our soldiers' families, will be sufficient to influence those able to spare either bacon or lard to sell it for this purpose and to call on me without delay.

I will pay in the new issue of Confederate money, and could also pay a part in N. C. money.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner Forsyth Co.
Salem. April 18th, 1864. 51-4t.

CIRCULAR.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 6th CONG. DIST.
Greensboro' N. C., Jan. 18th. 1864

The attention of all concerned is invited to "II General orders No. 141, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., October 29th, 1863.

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II "Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they may stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed by whom the furlough was granted, and the time at which it expires."

Capt. David Barrow, A. E. O., will register for Alamance county, at Graham, N. C.
Lieut. Jas C. Dobbin, A. E. O., will register for Guilford county, at Greensboro' N. C.
Lieut. W. A. Albright, A. E. O., will register for Forsyth county, at Winston, N. C.
Cap. M C. Moore, A. E. O., will register for Stokes county, at Francisco, N. C
Lieut. W. M. R. Johns, A. E. O., will register for Rockingham county, at Leaksville, N. C.
Lieut. H L. Cobb, A. E. O., will register for Caswell county, at Yanceyville, N. C
Lieut. John W. Philpot, A. E. O., will, register for Person County at Roxboro, N. C.

All soldiers at home on furlough or whose furloughs have expired and have been extended, will report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective counties for registration.

Endorsements upon furloughs by local physicians, certifying that recommendations for extension of furloughs have been forwarded, will not be respected by county Enrolling Officers but soldiers whose furloughs have expired will be sent before the District Examining Board or nearest Hospital Examining Board, for examination.

All applications for Exemption or Detail must be forwarded through the Enrolling Officer for the county from which such application comes. Applications will not be acted upon without the opinion of the county Officers as to its expediency or necessity.

jan. 25. tf J. H. ANDERSON, Capt. and Enrolling Officer 6th Cong. Dist.